

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1904.  
M. B. LINGGATE,  
Notary Public.

Just think how much worse it might have been had Roosevelt been running an automobile.

Last registration day next Saturday. If you have not already registered you will have but one more chance to save your right to vote.

If Sabbath breaking is excusable at any time, the operations of the paving gang on North Sixteenth street Sunday will be freely forgiven.

General Stossel may not be able to hold Fort Arthur, but he has done enough to show that he is no convert to Tolstoid's doctrine of passive resistance.

Three large cotton mills in New England resumed yesterday. If Bally, Ball Weevil & Co. will suspend operations indefinitely prosperity may return to the textile industry.

The incorporation of a company to build storage elevators at Omaha is a welcome news item, but the opening of the new elevators for business will be still more gratifying.

Colonel Bryan and Senator Fairbanks start out on political tours of their own states the same day. It remains to be seen how much of the other's work each can offset during the week.

One of the advisers of Dr. Amador, president of Panama, has resigned office. If he does not reappear at the capital at the head of a revolutionary party a lot of democratic politicians in the United States will be disappointed.

Japanese war neutral vessels against "mines set by Russians at Port Arthur." When these mines were doing such execution upon Russian ships the Japanese were willing to claim them as their own, but "circumstances alter cases."

Just as a number of military surgeons had agreed on the absence of appendicitis among the Japanese, the Japanese minister at Washington sets aside all their due-spoken theories by having an operation performed for the fashionable unalady.

Taxpayers are admonished to look at their tax receipts to see the workings of the new Nebraska revenue law. The taxpayers of Douglas county who look at their receipts will discover that they are paying less under the new law in state taxes than they did under the old.

Colonel Bryan will spend the remainder of the campaign in Nebraska, whose electoral vote he concedes to Roosevelt. That United States senatorship is a good deal nearer to the heart of the democratic leader than Parker's candidacy for the presidency.

President Harper should file a caveat upon methods of extracting money for schools from Rockefeller. Prof. Twigg announces his intention of starting a school and, as he has already said that Rockefeller is a greater man than Shakespeare, it is possible he may get closer to the source of supply.

The Free church of Scotland is moving in the courts to secure possession of the property until recently held by the United church, but awarded to the former by the British House of Lords. It will be interesting to observe how many of the ministers of the United church will be ready to return along with the minus.

## THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Assuming that President Roosevelt will be elected, which is very generally believed to be assured, it is most probable that the republican party will elect a majority of the house of representatives of the Fifty-ninth congress. It has rarely happened in a presidential year that the party electing the president has not also elected a majority of the representatives. The exception usually cited is the presidential election of 1876, when Hayes became president. The democrats found themselves in continued control of the house, by a majority of nine, which was subsequently somewhat increased. After the election of 1876, when the house stood 151 democrats and 142 republicans, the party electing the president has uniformly obtained a majority of the house.

In view of this improbability of a democratic house and a republican president as the result of the coming election is obvious, yet republicans should not allow overconfidence to interfere with the performance of their duty next Tuesday. However little importance may be attached to the forecast of the chairman of the democratic congressional committee, whose claim of gains is for the most part manifestly ridiculous, yet republicans cannot afford to be apathetic or indifferent. As we have heretofore said respecting this, the election of a republican house of representatives is no less necessary to the promotion of the interests and welfare of the country than the election of a republican president. The president can do little for the development of the nation without the aid of congress. A democratic house could not effect any legislation of a partisan character, but it could block legislation for the carrying out of republican policies and thus retard progress and do no little amount of mischief. For the continued advancement and prosperity of the country there is needed a republican house as well as a republican president.

ANOTHER HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The promise of President Roosevelt to the request of the Interparliamentary union to invite another conference of the powers signatory to The Hague treaty has been fulfilled. The American representatives to those powers have been instructed to present the matter of another conference to the foreign offices and ascertain to what extent the governments are disposed to act in the matter. The note of Secretary Hay suggests some of the questions that would be presented for the consideration of the proposed conference, the importance of an international understanding in regard to which has been greatly emphasized by events incident to the war in the far east.

As to the question of the propriety of proposing the conference while the war is in progress, the secretary of state answers it by saying that the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts which they have so successfully made hitherto toward the adoption of rules of conduct which may make more remote the chances of future wars between them. There would not necessarily arise from the conference any interference in the existing war, but as the secretary suggests it might simply direct its efforts to "further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice which we call international law. Its mission would be to give them future effect."

What reception Russia and Japan will give to President Roosevelt's invitation it is impossible to say, but it will not be surprising if they decline to enter a conference before the war is over. It is more than likely that such will be the position of Russia, in which case her ally, France, would probably also decline. At all events President Roosevelt has acted upon the request of the Interparliamentary union with commendable promptness and Secretary Hay has presented reasons for another conference that are most persuasive and convincing.

PARKER ON THE STUMP.

Judge Parker has yielded to the persistent importunities of the party managers and has started on a speech-making tour. Nothing could better indicate conviction of the desperate character of his cause. Less than a month ago the announcement was made from an authoritative democratic source that the candidate had firmly decided that he would not go upon the stump, that such speeches as he deemed it desirable to make should be made at Rosemont, following in that respect the McKinley precedent of 1896. "That decision made and announced," it was said, "he proceeded to work along the lines he had marked for himself. He believed then, as he does now, that he decided rightly, and no amount of entreaty will budge him. His record during all his previous life proves that clamor will not move him one iota. The incident is closed and his charge of the campaign fully approved of the determination of Judge Parker." This was proclaimed early in October, and now the boasted determination of the candidate, which no entreaty or clamor could change, has given way and during the remaining days before the election he will talk at various places in several states. It amounts to a confession that he plainly sees the nearly utter hopelessness of his cause and the necessity of making a last desperate effort to save it.

The effort is made too late. The people to whom Judge Parker will talk, in common with those of the country at large, have been carefully taking his measure and a majority of them have concluded that he is not up to the presidential standard. The speeches he has already made unmistakably show this and he cannot now undo the effect of his many mistakes, his false charges, his statements founded upon inaccurate information and the abundant evidence of his very limited acquaintance with public affairs. Judge Parker's departure from his decision not to go upon the stump is characteristic of the man. The

great firmness and immovable determination that have been claimed for him he does not possess. He is as potter's clay in the hands of such men as David R. Hill and Sheehan and Belmont. This has been clearly evidenced since he became a candidate and indeed before. Can there be a reasonable doubt that the men who raised him to political prominence would largely control him if he were president? It is safe to say that the speeches to be delivered by Judge Parker will do the republican party no harm.

## NEBRASKA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The scholarly address delivered by President Stickney of the Great Western railroad before the recent bankers' convention on "Nebraska's Opportunity to Increase the Prosperity of Her Farms," should strike home to all our citizens who are interested in the development and growth of the state. President Stickney is a keen student of economics and his analysis of industrial conditions goes straight to the core. Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state. Its prosperity depends upon the prosperity of its agricultural population.

The development of Nebraska's resources by an extension of the area of cultivation, by the reclamation of semiarid lands, by the introduction of new crops and varieties, by the application of new processes and the use of more modern farm machinery is one side of the problem, having for its object the enlargement of its annual farm output and the reduction of the labor necessary to produce it. The other side of the problem is that dealing with the enhancement of the value of the product after it is drawn from the soil. This is wholly a question of market and Nebraska's weakness so far has been in the lack of a close-by-home market for its cereal products.

Mr. Stickney has shown by apt examples how the home market operates to increase the price of farm products. The upbuilding of a live stock market at South Omaha, he asserts, has put millions of dollars into the pockets of Nebraska farmers in the way of increased prices for their cattle, hogs and sheep. What the live stock market has accomplished for the animal products of the farm a grain market at Omaha will also accomplish for the cereal products of the farm.

"If we can judge the future by the past," declares President Stickney, "the establishment of a fully developed grain market, with elevators, as well as dealers at Omaha, will add to the annual income of the farmers of Nebraska at least five cents per bushel, which, on the basis of the crop of the census year, after making allowance for the consumption of grain on the farms for feed, would aggregate \$10,000,000. The increased annual income, capitalized at the rate of 5 per cent, would be equivalent to adding the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 to the capital value of the farmers of Nebraska. And, as time goes on and the number of farms increases and the productivity of the farms increases by reason of better cultivation, it will add increased millions year after year."

President Stickney's picture of Nebraska's opportunity is indeed entrancing and we do not believe it is greatly overdrawn. Here is an opportunity which must not be allowed to slip by unseized.

The World-Herald talks about the people of Nebraska having short memories if they have forgotten some of the defaults of republican officers in past years. The World-Herald, however, has still a shorter memory if it has forgotten some of the defaults of fusion officers when they were controlling Nebraska. Has it forgotten Auditor Cornell and his holdup insurance inspectors? Has it forgotten Treasurer Meserve and his absorption of interest from school money farmed out for his personal gain? Has it forgotten the disappearance of fees taken in by the fusion secretary of state? Has it forgotten the malodorous oil inspection and faked-up mileage accounts of Oil Inspector Edminster? Has it forgotten the beautiful faces enacted by the fusion State Board of Transportation, under guidance of Jim Dahlman and his fellow railroad cappers? Has it forgotten above all the work of the fusion State Boards of Railroad Assessment, which always gave the railroads exactly what they asked? When it comes to convenient shortness of memory, the fusion organs are right there with the goods.

The primary election law, with its enrollment of each voter under the different parties with which he is affiliated was enacted to insure the nomination of candidates by bona fide members of the political parties whose labels they bear. In other words, the law shuts out democrats from voting at republican primaries and republicans from voting at democratic primaries. The same reason underlies the provision of the law which prohibits the use of the party designation except by candidates regularly nominated and certified. Otherwise, independent candidates might be filed as democrats on petitions signed only by republicans, or as republicans solely on the nomination of democrats. The attempt of the water-logged statesman to get upon the ticket as a republican after he has been repudiated by the republicans on the strength of a petition fostered by democrats is a piece with his established policy of deceit and misrepresentation.

The democrats are working tooth and nail to retain control of the county patronage through a party majority in the county board. They can succeed in this only by the help of republicans voting to elect democratic candidates for county commissioners. No one can find fault with the democrats pursuing this ambition, but no republican should assist them to achieve it. Were it not for the patronage at their disposal by reason of their majority in the board during

the last six years the democrats would long since have been routed completely out of the court house, and if republicans do not seize their opportunity now they will have themselves to blame for several years to come.

The re-election of Robert Cowell as chairman of the republican county committee by unanimous vote is a mark of confidence reposed in that officer as well as a tribute to the energy and party devotion of that officer and an endorsement of his work in past campaigns as the head of the committee. The republican county committee is made up of men chosen directly by the rank and file of the party in the respective precincts, including representatives of all elements and all factions, but not a vote was recorded nor a voice raised in opposition to the continuance of Chairman Cowell in his position.

The proposal for the calling of a constitutional convention is to be voted up or down at the coming election in this state, but it is safe to say now that it has gone by default. To carry the proposition will require a majority of all votes cast and as no political party has been committed to it every straight ticket will be a vote against it.

Text of Stateismanship.  
Kansas City Journal.

One candidate for congress in New York claims to have killed 600 babies during his canvass. What more convincing proof of stateismanship could be asked?

A Future Possibility.  
Boston Transcript.

If the airplane toy at St. Louis really sped over a course of ten miles, then the railroad companies would better stop laying ties. The plaything of one decade becomes the commercial utility of the next.

Trying to Break the Fall.  
Philadelphia Press.

Parker has become so much alarmed that he has concluded to go on the "stump" and show himself. If he does not do better than he has yet done in making speeches the republicans will be gratified over this change on his part. It means more republican votes.

Eye Openers for Railroad Men.  
Cleveland Leader.

Not spasmodically, but in the due course of experiments watched with much care by experts representing great corporations, the electric locomotive, suitable for use on steam railways, gains favor in America. The latest tests are reported to have been very successful, and there is no doubt that railway managers of the old school are being forced to recognize the unbounded possibilities of electric traction on the greatest railroads of the country.

The President at 44.  
Baltimore American.

At 46 years of age President Roosevelt is the embodiment of physical, mental and moral vigor, a trained athlete, a fighter for the rights of the oppressed, unscorable, with the affairs of the United States government well in hand. To cripple the career of such a man in such a position would be to cripple the country itself, so necessary to the government's welfare at this stage is this man who has been reared up and trained for the purpose of guiding it through a critical period of its growth and development. The people know this and will vote to see that he is retained in office and the career of the administration unchecked.

CHANGES IN LOCOMOTIVES.  
Contracts in the Exhibits of 1898 and Those of 1904.  
Chicago Record-Herald.

A recent issue of the Engineering News contains an interesting resume of the railroad locomotive exhibit in the Palace of Transportation at the St. Louis exposition, and a comparison with the Chicago exhibit. The exhibit is smaller than that made at the Chicago exposition eleven years ago, but comprises a larger number of engines of special design or special interest. The St. Louis exhibit comprises four-two engines, of which six are foreign-made and ten are of the compound type—that is, having more than one cylinder. At the Chicago exposition there were sixty-two engines, of which ten were of foreign construction and twenty were compounds. One of the most striking features of the present exhibit is the great size of most of the engines, the smaller classes of engines also being relatively fewer.

The largest engine in the world is the exhibited Mallet duplex compound of the Baltimore & Ohio road, weighing 167 tons, minus the tender, and all on the drivers. Next in size is the double-end deca-pod Santa Fe engine of 144 tons weight, 117 tons being on the drivers. Half of the engines on exhibit weigh over 90 tons with over 50 tons resting on the driving wheels. At the time of the Chicago exposition the general opinion of experts was that the heaviest locomotive there was too heavy to be a practical success. That locomotive was a deca-pod of 91 tons, with 56 tons on the ten driving wheels. Since then, however, there has been a general tendency to increase weight, the record of being the heaviest locomotive in the world having been held and relinquished by engine after engine. The arts of track construction and bridge building have had to advance rapidly in order to accommodate the increase in locomotive weights. At the St. Louis exposition the experts are saying, as they did in Chicago, that the weight limit has been reached. Despite this fact, the next eleven years show another such marvelous advancement in locomotive weights.

It is noted that the use of the small trailing wheel to carry the load of the larger engines has now become general, whereas in Chicago only two machines displayed this feature. Attention is called to the diminished use of compounds, which were hailed as a marked advancement, and to the use on foreign locomotives of a superheater in the form of a box surrounding the tubes in the boiler barrel. It is also pointed out that the main and side rods on foreign engines are much smaller and lighter than on American engines, presumably due to a reduction in vibration on account of greater stability of track and roadbed on European roads.

Considerable comment is made upon the fact that the foreign engines show a finer finish, a closer attention to details and more regard for general appearance than American engines. The foreign engines are uniformly handsome and attractive, and bear evidence of skillful workmanship as well as of excellent design. The two large German engines, for example, are painted a dark green for the main parts and have red wheels and brown frames; all are highly finished and more or less relieved by brass work and lining or striping of different colors. The American engines are uniformly black, relieved only by the lettering, and in a few instances by a minimum of gold signifying.

In tender construction the most notable feature is said to be the cylindrical tank invented by Cornelius Vanderbilt, which affords a material saving in the cost.

## ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Registers.

The quartermaster general of the army has advised the officers of his department that under the new regulations bidders have the option of furnishing a certified check instead of a written guaranty. This is a new practice in the quartermaster's department, bidders for material in that branch of the army heretofore being required to furnish written guaranties. The certified check has not been recognized. A circular has been issued containing instructions to quartermasters concerned in making of contracts.

General Francis Moore, U. S. A., believes the rifle competition in its varied form is something of a distraction. In his report as head of the school of application at Fort Riley he recommends that these annual competitions be not held at any post where there is a school of application and that troops while in such a school be not required to attend such competitions. He states that during his tenure of command at Fort Riley, on account of such interruptions less time was given to practical application and instruction than at any post where he has ever been stationed.

He has reference in the report to the annual department, division, army and national rifle competitions which took place on this reservation. In all save the last the troops of the post were compelled to turn laborers and markers on the range. During the last event a battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry from Fort Robinson, Neb., was on duty on the range. He also recommends the issue of ball ammunition to the cavalry during battle exercises. He states that the exercises at Aldershot, where the French and German armies, like the British, have been given the benefit of another riding hall is recommended as the strength of the garrison forbids any one organization having sufficient drill in it; about an hour a week is the best that can be accomplished as matters now stand.

He also recommends that a bridge be built over the Kansas river to replace the one washed away by the great flood of last year, as the great drill ground on the other side of the river is now useless to the garrison.

Lieutenant General Chaffee has approved the text of the general order relating to army uniforms. This is an amendment of the order issued some time ago which is now to be reprinted in its amended form. The changes have been described from time to time in these columns and are not material. The text of the order will not be formally given out at the War department until proof from the printer has been revised and when it is known there are to be no further amendments. It is likely that this will be the final word on the subject of army uniforms. General Chaffee is of the opinion that the subject has been sufficiently agitated and that it is time the existing provisions should remain in force without molestation, especially when the change can only be for the sake of the change.

Overtures have been made by the State department, on behalf of the War department, to the governments of Japan and Russia for the purpose of securing permission for the detail of medical officers of the army as military attaches in the field with the armies of those countries. It is desired that opportunity be offered for experienced medical officers to observe the medical equipment of the two armies. Our military attachés in the field have already reported many interesting facts of the medical equipment of the belligerent armies, and it is now considered advisable that further observations be made by medical officers. Upon the recommendation of the surgeon general of the army Colonel Valery Havard, assistant surgeon general, now on duty as chief surgeon of the Department of the East, and Captain Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon, now on duty as a member of the general staff, have been selected to be sent to the far east for this duty. If the requisite permission is obtained, Colonel Havard will go with the Russian armies and Captain Lynch with the Japanese.

Recruiting for the marine corps is now conducted with excellent results through many offices and substations, located in the most populous districts between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi river. At the present time the corps is but little short of the maximum strength allowed by law, and with the increased number of recruiting offices and thorough activity manifested by officers and noncommissioned officers on recruiting duty the command will shortly be recruited to its full strength.

A territory which has not hitherto been covered by marine recruiting parties will be canvassed from a recruiting station about to be established in Texas. The present style of recruiting poster is considered too small and it is hoped that a generous appropriation can be secured from congress for the purpose of having a large and attractive poster lithographed. Designs for this are now under consideration. It has also been suggested that fences, billboards and the like be used for signs for the purpose of attracting the attention of the employment of one of the agencies which place commercial advertisements all over the country. This matter is now under consideration at the headquarters of the marine corps, and inquiries are being made with a view of ascertaining the probable cost.

Sunk by Its Own Weight.  
Springfield Republican.

Another tract to fall short of early expectations is the Pressed Steel Car company, which has just suspended dividends on the common stock. Like the United States Steel corporation, it seems to have started out in the midst of the boom period on the theory that flush times were to continue forever, or that at least "recession" would make possible the payment of dividends on watered capital should the times ever become hard. But such expectations have suffered a successive series of shocks. The company began by dividing 5 per cent on the common, then 4 per cent, and now nothing at all. And so shrinks the trust argument generally.

GLASSWARE  
DORFLINGER  
TRADE MARK  
MADE IN GERMANY

The Gentle Art  
of pleasing guests finds its expression in a table dressed with glassware made by Dorflinger. Of purest crystal, cut in artistic patterns, this glassware always does full justice to the taste of a discriminating host. Dealers are glad to prove the genuineness of their stock by showing the trade-mark label on each piece.

DORFLINGER

## JOHN L. KENNEDY.

"Why should John L. Kennedy be elected to congress from this district?" I have known Mr. John L. Kennedy so long, intimately and well, that in response to this question I gave as my strongest reason for supporting him that he is an absolutely clean and square man, and that he would conscientiously do his duty to his constituents if he were elected. This estimate of Mr. Kennedy's character, which I base upon my long acquaintance with him, is, I think, proved to be correct by his estimation, because of his ability, honesty and high moral character, in which he is held by the business men as well as by the lawyers of the city.

Mr. Kennedy has not been so active a participant in the smaller kind of republican political work in Omaha as to become personally acquainted with as many of the voters as other candidates, perhaps, but I have not known anyone, after however slight acquaintance with him, who has not felt that he has met an honest, capable man.

I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Kennedy's opponent has as many excellent qualities as he, but, as a second reason, I believe that Mr. Kennedy should be elected because he is a republican. In my judgment the next administration will be republican, and I think that the two candidates being equal in other respects the republican can do more good for his country, for Nebraska, for his district and for Omaha than can the democrat.

As a third reason for supporting Mr. Kennedy I believe that he is a man who will act as his judgment and conscience dictates and not at the behest of any political or evil influence or interest. MEL CHIL.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Longworth Powers, the sculptor, son of the late Hiram Powers, the famous American sculptor, has just died in Florence, Italy.

A Boston girl has been awarded \$25 in damages because she was hit by a bottle of soda water sprung from a revolving stand in a drug store.

Literary folk continue to marry and be given in marriage. The author of "The Helmet of Navarre" has just joined fortunes of war with an American army officer.

Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs expects some time early in the new year to found a novel educational institution on a farm somewhere along the banks of the Illinois river. It will be known as the People's Industrial college and will be conducted on the cottage plan, and shop life will be a feature.

One of the least self-advertised of great men is Prof. Roentgen, who discovered the marvelous rays which now bear his name. The professor has never been interviewed, never been banqueted and he has even refused immense sums of money offered him by American publishers for a book on what he himself modestly styled "a new kind of ray."

A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia millionaire, arrived home the other day from a trip along the Pacific coast, just in time to learn from the newspapers that he contemplates taking up his permanent abode in the field of his indignation, and the report, saying he has not the slightest intention of following Mr. Astor's example.

Since old Geronimo, the noted Apache chieftain, now 64 years of age, became an attraction in the Indian building at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis he has learned to spell and print his name and is very proud of his accomplishment learned at the advanced age of 64. The old fellow holds an informal reception every day in his little stall in the building.

It is said that the family of Harry Thaw, the young Pittsburgher who recently married Evelyn Florence Nesbit, the chorus girl and artist's model, has spent about \$1,000,000 in trying to keep him from making just such a marriage as he has contracted. The young man has been entangled on several occasions with stage beauties, and the sum named is believed to be about what it has cost his family to prevent such affairs reaching the wedding stage.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, informed his congregation last Sunday that the good forces of the country were coming to be believed in. "It is a fallacy," he said, "that the cities, especially New York, are the controlling influence of the nation. The preachers who have a chance and are really doing things are in the west. I don't underestimate my work here, but I am only mixing up issues to get up an appetite in you who are already fed to the point of gluttony. In the west there is a growing movement of return to patriotism, which will act as a corrective to this part of the country, where men are always talking about England and Spain and England and preaching 'pessimism.'"

Girl! Whether you be grave or gay,  
Wedded or wholly fancy free,  
Hand me now "Yes, dear!" on a tray,  
Say "No!" and leave the rest to me.

Of self-esteem I have no trace;  
Whatever they think who read this lay,  
I've been "thrown out" on a second base.  
As often as the other day.

But this I sing to the array  
Of maids and matrons fair to see:  
When I am pleading, turn away,  
Say "No!" and leave the rest to me.

L'ENVOI.

Girl! Whether you be grave or gay,  
Wedded or wholly fancy free,  
Hand me now "Yes, dear!" on a tray,  
Say "No!" and leave the rest to me.

Get the genuine with blue signature of J. V. Liebig as shown above.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S  
EXTRACT OF BEEF

A cup of Beef Tea gives vigor and warmth long before other food could be digested. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF dissolves quickly in hot water, making a perfect beef tea, delicate in flavor and free from fat, sediment or adulteration. A bracer without reaction.

My advice is: If at first you don't succeed, try—a visit to MY clothes."

You can have no better advice—man or boy—than is implied here.

Today's invitation is to the young man particularly.

Suits and Overcoats, cut as they want them cut—

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$25

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS.

Our Clothing Took Grand Prize at St. Louis Exposition.

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